

Louisville Journal

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The time paid for printed after my name on each copy of every day newspaper can be used to pay the sum of one dollar on the part of those desirous of receiving will forward much remuneration.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

Permit me to assure you that the greatest want of the military service at this time, with the exception of a wise leader at Washington, is a larger and more efficient cavalry force than we possess. This is a sore need, and it is sorely felt in Kentucky and elsewhere. It leaves many sections exposed in great measure to rebel incursions and depredations which we should certainly have the means of resisting and preventing.

The attention of the military authorities at Washington was called to this matter a good while ago. Last fall General Rosecrans, who had won great distinction in several most bloody battles visited the capital after full consultation with other military men, for the express purpose of laying before the administration the pressing and obvious reasons why a very large cavalry force should be raised, armed, and equipped, not only to protect our own lines, routes of transportation, &c., but to break up, to break through, and to break in those of the rebels at the earliest possible period. He expressed himself entirely confident, that, with a competent force, he could at the same time keep Kentucky and Tennessee free from hostile raids, and by the destruction of the Southern railroads, cut off rebel supplies and render the maintenance of large Southern armies an impossibility.

But we have vain, conceited, self-willed, and obstinate functionaries at Washington, who think they know everything better than any other man in the country knows anything. They do not permit themselves to doubt for a moment that they have a more intimate and thorough knowledge of the condition of affairs within a scouting distance of Grant's and Sherman's armies than those Generals themselves can possibly possess. They feel perfectly sure that they know the exact rebel strength at all points. Through the telescopes and the ear-trumpets of their own self-importance, they see and hear what is done and even what is to be done everywhere. It is in vain for any General, no matter how great his exigency, to appeal to them for reinforcements, for they know what he needs infinitely better than he can pretend to. Their sit up like burlesque Jupiters, guiding the affairs of mortals. Gen. Rousseau explained and enforced his views with his usual clearness and strength, and we have reason to believe that his proposal was favorably regarded by the President, but it was secured by Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, more especially the former, who scarcely treated Gen. R. with common civility. The Secretary and the General-in-Chief pronounced dictatorially that the raising of a large cavalry force wouldn't pay expenses. They are notoriously great, wonderfully great, at saving expenses all things connected with army operations!

The events that have since occurred show that General Rousseau was right, and that Stanton and Halleck were wrong. It is correctly stated by a New York contemporary, that "in the early part of January, the rebel Forrest, with four thousand men, made a raid upon our lines and penetrated to within nine miles of Memphis, destroying immense quantities of plunder, although sixteen thousand men were on his track, watching for him. Emboldened by his exploit, he attempted another, with the view of destroying the newly-constructed railroad between Nashville and the Tennessee River." His raids and those of other rebels have cost us a fearful amount, dismanned our armies and exposed them to severe suffering, and almost depopulated large sections of country. But if General Rousseau, who is now at Nashville, gaunting with all the means of his command against formidable rebel raids and skirmishes, had been granted what he vainly asked at Washington, not he but the rebels would be now upon the defensive; and we confidently believe that every important transportation route in the whole Confederacy would ere this have been broken up, and scores of Southern cities captured. The saving of Federal property from rebel spoliation would have paid the expense of the raising of our cavalry force, and the destruction of the enemy's property and the dispersion of the enemy's forces would have thrice repaid it.

UNION PRISONERS SUFFERING ON DOG MEGAT. The Richmond Examiner of the 25th ult. contained the following:

Warning to Dogs.—According to the 25th ult., the Belle Isle, the depot of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond, is particularly for dogs—especially well-conditioned dogs. "The Yankee's eat them," said this our countrymen, and will have at the close of the rebellion, the identical constitution which the extremes seek to destroy—the one by innovation, the other by force. It cannot be altered, but by overthrowing its securities, and, on the other, to destroy the Constitution and the Union by forcible revolution. The one in political, the other in social.

Governor Bramlette, treating of our Federal relations in his inaugural address, said:

"How shall the Constitution-abusing, Union-loving, conservative men, North and South, be satisfied by those who, on the one hand, seek, by usurpation, to perpetuate the rebellion, and, on the other, to overthrow its securities, and, on the other, to destroy the Constitution and the Union by forcible revolution? The one in political, and who make war upon its supremacy—the other, the ignoring the rights of the people within State limits. By the way, the conservative men, the Northern Government, the Constitution, and the Union, are safe; but, as far as the same is concerned, the South, and, as far as the doctrine of states' rights is concerned, the South, and the North, which deepens in its afflictions as its object darkens in complexion."

Slavery, a living local cause, the subject of constant contention, having continued in certain contiguous States, and excluded from others, it could be made to subserve the purposes of arousing sectional bitterness, enmity, and strife, by being the only proprie-ty of all, and exciting the jealousy of all, without the aristocracy of the slave owner, having been foiled by the incorruptible patriotism and indomitable will of Andrew Jackson, and the uncompromising stand he took "about the slave with the fanaticism of the North, which deepens in its afflictions as its object darkens in complexion."

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